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# COMMANDERS DIGEST

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## In Pursuit Of Peace

# 'No Greater Opportunity' President Tells Graduates

President Richard Nixon, in remarks before the Naval Officer Candidate School graduating Class 7104, at Newport, R.I., March 12, said: *"The pursuit of peace is the opportunity which lies before you and the preservation of peace will be the special obligation of your generation. There is no greater opportunity, and there is no greater responsibility."*

Beginning his 15-minute talk in a light vein, President Nixon said,

"I want you to know, that it is a very great pleasure for me to be able to share this occasion with you as you, the members of this class, begin your service as Naval officers. I began my Naval service at Quonset Point, as has been pointed out, and it has taken me 29 years to cross Narragansett Bay. But I am glad finally to be here.

"This does not reflect on my training," he continued, smiling. "I think I was a pretty good navigator. I just took the long way around. I do not contend that it necessarily means anything as far as your future is concerned, but it should be noted for the record that the two Presidents before me were also Navy men and, of course, President Eisenhower first tried to go to Annapolis before he finally went to West Point. We are very honored today that his son, Ambassador Eisenhower, is here. He chose West Point —his first choice.

Turning to the more serious aspect of his address, the President said: "I know it is the custom to tell graduating classes that they are facing great opportunities and great obligations. Sometimes it is true and sometimes it is not true. In your case it happens to be true.

*"The pursuit of peace,"* he continued,

"is the opportunity which lies before you and *the preservation of peace* will be the special obligation of your generation. *There is no greater opportunity, and there is no greater responsibility.*

"It may be difficult now to appreciate this fully," he said. "Our involvement in the war in Southeast Asia is drawing to an end. The next three years stretch before you, with the prospect of danger or boredom or both. And I know some of you will wonder about the significance of serving, about the need for it. I know that many of you resent the time taken away from the pursuit of other careers. You see these years as lost years.

"I tell you, they will not be lost," he assured his audience. "Rather, *I believe that nothing you do in your life will be more important than the service you give in the next three years.* Out of the sacrifice, the bitterness and the testing of the last 10 years has come the opportunity to achieve at last what Americans all want and what we have not had in this whole century—a full generation of peace. *It is for us now to seize that opportunity, to win the peace. It will be for you to keep it.*

*"You serve in the peace forces of the world," the President observed. "There are those in America who question this, but the record is clear. Our power has always been used for building the peace, never for breaking it—for defending freedom, never for destroying it.*

*"America has fought in four wars in this century. Yet we did not seek war, we did not plan war, we did not begin war. But when it came, young Americans fought courageously.*

*"Today,"* he asserted, "despite the terrible evidence of this century, *there are those who have refused to learn the hard lessons of the history of tyranny.* They would tell us, as their predecessors in other times have told us, that the appetite for aggression can be satisfied only if we are patient and that the ambitions of the aggressor are justified if only we understand them properly.

*"I am never surprised to see these positions held," President Nixon said. "But I am always astonished to see them held in the name of morality. We know too well what follows when nations try to buy peace at the expense of other nations. I do not believe we are prepared to take that course. What is more important is no other nation believes it either. Tha is why the United States of America is respected among the nations of the free world—not because we are rich and not because we are powerful; but, above all, we can be trusted. We have been*

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## In Pursuit Of Peace

(Continued From Page One)

*and we continue to be willing to pay the price for peace. and we pay in the hard currency of deeds—not with hollow threats and empty promises.*

"There can be no advantage," "he went on, "to concealing hard facts in soft words. *We know that when force is rewarded, the cost of peace and the only alternative to war will be tyranny.* This fact dominated the first half of this century. We are determined that it will not dominate the last half. *For this reason we have accepted the necessity of war. But our purpose is peace:*

**"Peace with freedom**—so that peace may be worth having.

**"Peace with justice**—so that peace may be worth keeping.

**"And peace with strength**—so that peace may be preserved.

*"We must have strength, if all the world were free, we might have no need of arms. If all the world were just, we would have no need of valor. But as we see that the values we cherish are not cherished universally, and that there are those who feel threatened by the prospects of freedom and justice, then we must keep the strength we need to keep the values we cherish.*

*"I know the arguments of the new isolationists," he added. "Though we cut defense spending, we can't cut it enough. Though we greatly increase domestic spending, in proportion to defense spending, we can never increase it enough.*

"I understand those arguments and I understand the sentiments behind them. *But I understand the cost of weakness, too."*

The President pointed out that: "The question of what is enough is not academic. It is crucial to the survival of this Nation.

"If we have the most extensive urban renewal programs, the most far-reaching medical care programs, the finest highways, the most comprehensive educational assistance efforts, the most effective antipoverty programs—if we have all this and more, and if we have it all at the expense of our ability to defend ourselves, then we would soon enjoy none of the fruits of our efforts, and the only peace we would know would be that terrible peace imposed upon those who are the victims of their own lack of vigilance.

"And so today," he said, "we will look to the possibilities of the future with a careful regard for the realities of the present and the lessons of the past.

"As you serve in our peace forces, you can be proud of this great fact: We Americans firmly believe in what we are, and in what we have. But we do not choose to go the way of those ancient crusaders who sought to civilize the world one grave at a time. We do not seek power as an end in itself. We seek power adequate to our purpose, and our purpose is peace."

*The President stressed: "I have no illusions about the difficulty of achieving that purpose. I do not believe that peace will suddenly descend upon us like the answer to a prayer. I do not believe we should confuse the things we can expect from God with the things that God may expect from us. Rather, we have to build peace, you and I together. We have to do it with our own hands because there is no other way. And we have to do it with our own brains and our own courage and our own faith.*

"I do not believe it will be done otherwise," he said. "But neither do I despair of its being done, because I believe you will do the job, and not only you here in uniform but your generation.

"I remember very clearly," he continued, "an address President Eisenhower made in March of 1960 to a White House Conference on Children and Youth. He said, 'Our children understand, as we did not in our youthful days, the need—now approaching the absolute—for peace with justice . . . among the things we teach to the young are such truths as the transcendent value of the individual and the dignity of all people, the futility and stupidity of war, its destructiveness of life and its degradation of human values.'

"In a decade of war since that time, President Nixon explained, "the children he was talking about have grown up. Some of you are here today. As the years have passed, and I have watched your generation, I have understood the wisdom of his words. The man the French called 'the peace general' had a vision of 'the peace generation,' and it has come to pass. You will be that generation."

He then told the graduates: "As you take up your responsibilities today, as you begin the great work before you, I want to remind you that you are not alone, that people of other nations have served bravely and do so today in behalf of a lasting peace. We are not the only nation that desires the end of war. We are the most powerful nation, but gallant people around the globe share our faith that the world is moving in the way of peace with freedom and with justice for all. Some of them are here today. I want to salute those members of the naval forces of the Republic of Vietnam who are here today."

*Regarding the Republic of Vietnam and its people, the President said: "I have known their country. I have known their struggle for almost 20 years. I have visited Vietnam seven times. I have seen firsthand the courage of the Vietnamese people, their endurance, their sacrifice, their will to be free.*

*"The rights we have learned to take for granted they are still fighting for," he exclaimed.*

*"War," he stressed, "has been the condition of man from the dawn of history. Some have said that wars are made by something ignorant in the human soul. Perhaps man will learn not to answer what is primeval in his blood, but rather to heed what is divine in his humanity.*

*"However it may come," the President said, "it is certain that peace and the greedy ambitions of governments cannot survive in the same world.* But I believe it is the ambition of governments that is going to fail, because from having seen the world, almost all the world, I know the people of the world want peace.

*"Through time they have watched the harvest of the plowshare rot in the fields and on the vines while they have reaped the harvest of the sword. It would be difficult to suppose that God created man for this end, and difficult to doubt the wisdom of the Prophet, that 'the work of righteousness shall be peace. . .'*

*"So we have dreamed no small dream," President Nixon concluded. "We have set ourselves no easy task. We seek to do the work of righteousness. In that work the years you give will not be lost. They will be redeemed along with the hopes of humanity.*

"I join all of you in congratulating those who graduated with distinction, and I join all of you, too, in congratulating all of those who are graduating today."

## $7.88 Billion Asked For FY '72

# SOVIETS GAIN ON UNITED STATES IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Dr. John S. Foster Jr.

Faced with recent Soviet thrusts in military-related research and development programs, the Department of Defense has asked Congress to approve $7.88 billion for its Research Development Testing and Evaluation (RDT&E) programs during Fiscal Year 1972.

In a statement presented March 18 to the Senate Armed Services Committee, Dr. John S. Foster Jr., Director of Defense Research and Engineering, detailed the FY 1972 RDT&E proposals, and, in the process, outlined Soviet challenges made in military research and development as well.

"For several years," Dr. Foster told the Committee, "our analysts have watched the growing Soviet commitment to militarily-related research and development (R&D) with increasing concern. While our R&D spending in this area has leveled out and then declined in recent years, the Soviets have continued to increase their expenditures at a rate of about 10 per cent a year, according to calculations. . . .

"The Soviet thrust in this area," he continued, "has not stopped. It continues, and we must now realistically acknowledge that their effort in military R&D is significantly larger than ours. Our best estimates are that this differential is now equivalent to some $3 billion a year in terms of 1968 dollars.

"We must understand also that, if these trends continue, the greater Soviet effort could provide the U.S.S.R. and its allies with weapons systems that will be superior to ours and those of our allies!" he asserted.

### Soviet Effort

Dr. Foster explained that, while most people feel the larger Soviet effort in military R&D can be offset by larger American total national R&D expenditures, our R&D in non-defense sectors is not oriented to defense needs nor can it provide now for engineering, prototyping, testing or evaluation of major weapon systems—"the lion's share of the military R&D budget," as he termed it.

As a result of Soviet thrusts in military R&D, he said, "We now find our forces threatened in new ways in several mission areas," and used, by way of explanation, the delivery of U.S. tactical forces overseas as a hypothetical example.

"Since any sustained effort requires that most of [our] transportation be provided by ships, we must have the ability to successfully counter Soviet sea forces. This mission is jeopardized by a large, growing and innovative Soviet fleet," which he said includes:

—Surface ships and submarines, equipped with sea-skimming cruise missiles capable of sinking surface transports from standoff positions.

—A growing number of nuclear submarines that are more difficult to detect, identify and destroy.

Soviet technological competence in land and air warfare has been exhibited by formidable new techniques of air defense deployment such as those present in Egypt, their leadership in heavy lift helicopter development and the emergence of new fighter aircraft.

### Strategic Deterrent

"The future sufficiency of our strategic deterrent," Dr. Foster added, "is also threatened by such developments in the Soviet Union as:

—The Soviet's large ICBM force, particularly the large-payload SS-9 with its potential MIRV capability.

—Missiles aboard the growing number of Y-class submarines.

—A large and growing air defense system.

—An improving potential for ballistic missile defense.

Nevertheless, Dr. Foster also had some words of reassurance for the Congressional Committee: "Today, while our R&D level of effort is now smaller, we believe that the United States is still technologically ahead of the Soviet Union—ahead on the quality of weapons—by perhaps two to three years on the average."

He then indicated that, if present trends continue, the larger and increasing Soviet effort could result in the Soviet Union assuming technological superiority in military research and development in the latter half of this decade. He added that "present relative trends in quality, coupled with the comparable trends in quantity—indicated by relative numbers of improved weapons deployed—could seriously jeopardize the U.S. margin of security in the 1975-1985 time period."

He said he did not believe, nor mean to imply, that the Soviet trends, "while ominous, are sufficient justification for an effort

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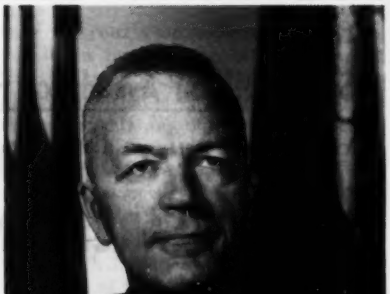
*'War is still a real and present threat in the world of the 1970s. Sure strength is one of the means of prevention. And strength is sure only through solidarity and mutual pride and respect among all Americans.' General Chapman, Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps.*



# U.S. Marine Corps
# — TRADITION STILL —

The Marine Corps, "tradition minded," is "not going to change anything just for the sake of change," according to the Nation's top Marine, General Leonard F. Chapman Jr.

In an address at the Marine Corps luncheon of the Navy League Symposium in Washington, D.C., March 17, the Marine Corps Commandant asserted that "change does not always mean progress, and progress is what we are seeking.

"One thing we are absolutely sure won't change in our Corps is our purpose," the four-star general told his audience. "Like the other Armed Forces of our Nation, the purpose of the Marine Corps is the defense of the United States . . . The ultimate application of defense is the harsh environment of combat.

"For Marines," he continued, "combat still means facing an enemy on the personal levels of bayonet to bayonet, howitzer to howitzer, and aircraft to aircraft.

"We are not abandoning the old Marine Corps," he assured his listeners. "It's true, we are tradition minded. We understand the real and necessary strength derived from the proper application of tradition.

". . . Tradition is not unthinking habit," he continued. "Tradition is functional. It is a real and viable by-product of serving a purpose faithfully and successfully. It is the essence of past success carried forward to prime further success.

"If our training is traditionally tough," he said, "it is because the application of our purpose is tough in combat, in being constantly ready for combat. If our discipline is traditionally exacting, it is because discipline is the key to winning and surviving in battle. If we traditionally demand pride in personal appearance and unit integrity, it is because pride gives strength, and we must be strong to serve our purpose. . . . We are building our new Corps in the very best image of the old."

General Chapman, discussing the Corp's efforts to improve a traditional posture of readiness, said that the Corps will not be big. "We are aiming for an eventual tough, lean strength of 205,000 Marines [to] man our three divisions, three aircraft wings, and all supporting units."

To maintain the professional quality of the Marine Corps' over-all character as well as the quality of the individual Marine, General Chapman noted that enlisted recruit training and initial officer training—both shortened because of the personnel demands of Vietnam—have now been lengthened. Also, the Corps has more schooling, both institutional and on-the-job, for more senior Marines —commissioned and noncommissioned officers.

"After long years of hoping and planning, we have established a Staff Noncommissioned Officers Academy at Quantico. . . . It is an opportunity to reinforce our proven, experienced noncommissioned officer corps into a breed of doctrine-trained professionals."

In the same academic vein, more officers "will be going to our intermediate level Amphibious Warfare School, and the more advanced Command and Staff College, both at Quantico."

He also noted that the Marine Corps' COPE (Continuous Officer Professional Education) program has been successfully underway for a year.

He explained that COPE "is not merely a correspondence school, nor is it a substitute for the resident schools. It is a professional effort to increase professional knowledge and keep our officers constantly prepared for higher responsibility." Participants in COPE, he said, meet in regular classes under the guidance of instructors, although the instructors are more monitors and counselors than teachers.

"Of course," he added, "civilian education is still the base of professional training. . . . To meet the technical demands of the 1970s, we are sending many of our officers, and even some of our staff noncommissioned officers to civilian institutions for advanced and undergraduate schooling . . . to study science, business management, and other useful educational programs.

"All the programs," he asserted, "have

one common goal: . . . to increase Marine Corps know-how."

He then mentioned the need to give the Marines new, quality equipment, and cited several examples: the new tracked amphibian vehicle family designated as the LVTP7, which is lighter, smaller and more heavily armed than the LVTP5 series of vehicles that it supercedes, the AH-1J Huey Cobra twin-engine gunship, and, in what he termed "the most dramatic progress in Marine aviation," the AV-8 HARRIER, a vertical short take-off and landing (V/STOL) aircraft with the normal configuration of an attack jet, "capable of taking off and landing on a vacant lot in the middle of New York City."

The general also mentioned improvements in barracks, bachelor officers quarters, clubs and recreational facilities, throughout the Corps, accommodations that, he said, "add comfort and dignity to the demands of professionalism and readiness."

He said that the Marines have received authority to issue the traditional Marine dress blue uniform to all boot camp graduates—formerly issued only to Marines serving in special units or jobs. He added that the old Marine khaki uniform is being phased out in favor of the distinctive Marine green service uniform that will be optional for Marines year round.

Other uniform changes expected to increase pride and morale through the Corps may be corfam Sam Browne and fair leather belts (also made of corfam), both currently under consideration by test groups, he said.

In conclusion, General Chapman stressed that "Service to country is not always treated kindly in our modern America—the same America to which this service is offered . . . The real military and naval traditions of America have always been the good interaction that has existed between the served and the serving—the American citizen and the American fighting man. We can no more stop war by despising the profession of arms than we can prevent fires by disliking the fire department.

"War," he summarized, "is still a real and present threat in the world of the 1970s. Sure strength is one of the means of prevention. And strength is sure only through solidarity and mutual pride and respect among all Americans."

***'Service to country is not always treated kindly in our modern America —the same America to which this service is offered. . . . We can no more stop war by despising the profession of arms than we can prevent fires by disliking the fire department.'***

FRANCE, 1918

IWO JIMA, 1945

KOREA, 1952

VIETNAM, 1971

(Continued From Page Three)

to match the Soviets dollar for dollar in FY 1972. The infusion of $3 billion into our military R&D budget next year could not be efficiently assimilated. We should not be under any illusion, however, that the continuation of the U.S. FY 1971 program level can prevent the Soviets from assuming technological leadership if their present trend continues. The budget request presented here will not close the gap, but it is an optimum level under realistic guidelines."

Dr. Foster then discussed some of the highlights of the FY 1972 RDT&E program, outlining the elements:

**1.) To preserve the flexibility and survivability of our strategic deterrent—**

- Upgrading the Minuteman force's hardness against nuclear effects in the face of the threat posed by the Soviet SS-9 force.
- Pursuit of modest navigation, sonar and navigation satellite programs for the Poseidon system.
- Improvement of our ability to penetrate large and growing Soviet air defenses, through continued development of the B-1 strategic bomber, SCAD, and SRAM.
- Initiation of a hard-site defense development program to provide future options to strengthen our land-based missile defenses if SALT negotiations are not successful.
- Continuation of a plan to give the President the option of adding a fourth Safeguard site at either Warren Air Force Base, Wisc., for the protection of Minuteman missiles there, or

# — CATALOG LISTING OF U.S.—U.S.S.R. WEA

## (From 1963 To Present—As Of March 13, 1971)

| United States | U.S.S.R. |
|---|---|
| **Armored Combat Vehicles** | |
| Armored Personnel Carrier | Armored Personnel Carrier |
| Command & Recon Vehicle | Recon Vehicle |
| M60A1E2 Tank | Modified T-62 Tank |
| Recon Assault Vehicle— SHERIDAN | Armored Infantry Combat Vehicle |
| | Full Tracked Armored Mine Layer |
| **Anti-Aircraft Artillery** | |
| VULCAN (T) | ZU-23 |
| VULCAN (SP) | ZSU-23-4 |
| **Guns, Howitzers & Multiple Rocket Launchers** | |
| M102 Howitzer 105 mm | D-30 Howitzer |
| | 122 MM Rocket Launcher |
| | 140 MM Rocket Launcher |
| | 140 MM Rocket Launcher |
| | 200 MM Rocket Launcher |
| | 240 MM Rocket Launcher |
| | 250 MM Rocket Launcher |
| **Free Rockets Over Ground (FROG) Surface-to-Surface Missiles** | |
| HONEST JOHN Rocket System | FROG-6 |
| | FROG-7 |
| **Self-Propelled Assault Guns** | |
| | ASU-85 |
| **Small Arms** | |
| Grenade Launcher | 7.62 MM Light Machine Gun |
| M-16A-1 Rifle | 7.62 MM Assault Rifle |
| M-60 7.62 MM Machine Gun | 7.62 MM Machine Gun |
| 81 MM Mortar M-29 | 82 MM Mortar |
| 107 MM Mortar M-30 | 120 MM Regimental Mortar |
| (*The systems shown have not been compared technically on a one-to-one basis.) | |
| **Gap Crossing Equipment** | |
| Class 60 Floating Bridge | Heavy Pontoon Bridge |
| M4T6 Floating Bridge | Heavy Folding Pontoon Bridge |
| | Truck Mounted Scissors Bridge |
| | Floating Railroad Bridge |
| **Anti-Tank Missiles** | |
| 66 MM Rocket Launcher M-72 (LAW) | Anti-Tank Grenade Launcher |
| 106 MM Recoilless Rifle M40A1 | 76 MM Recoilless Gun |
| ENTAC (French design) | SAGGER |
| 90 MM Rifle M67 | SWAGGER B |
| SHILLELAGH | |
| TOW-XBGM-71A | |
| DRAGON-XFGM-77A | |
| **Surface-To-Air Missiles** | |
| REDEYE | |
| | GOA |
| | STANDARD—MR/ER |
| | GANEF |
| | GAINFUL |
| CHAPARRAL | |
| | GAMMON |
| **Anti-Ballistic Missile** | |
| SPARTAN | GALOSH |
| SPRINT | |

| U.S. | U.S.S.R. |
|---|---|
| **Surface-To-Surface Missiles** | |
| SERGEANT | SCUD |
| PERSHING | SCALEBOARD |
| LANCE | |
| | SHADDOCK |
| | SCROOGE |
| | SS-11 |
| **Early Warning, Tracking & Guidance Radars** | |
| OTH | |
| FSS-7 | |
| SAFEGUARD MSR | |
| 437 Radar | |
| MAR-1 | |
| | EW/GCI Radar |
| **Early Warning, Tracking & Guidance Radars** | |
| FPS-67 | |
| FPS-88 | |
| | Acq. Radar |
| | Tracking/Guidance Radar |
| 474N | |
| 440L | The Soviets, in this time, have |
| GSQ-43 | Early Warning Tracking & Guid- |
| FPS 85 | ance Radars |
| FPS 95 | |
| **Major Combatant Ships** | |
| USS LEAHY Guided Missile Frigate | KASHIN DLG |
| USS BELNAP Frigate | |
| WICHITA AOR-1 | UDA (A) |
| AGER | Environment Research Ship |
| PG-84 Motor Gunboat | OSA Gunboat |
| Patrol Air Cushion Vehicle | |
| USS AMERICA CVA | |
| USS J. F. KENNEDY CVA | |
| | MOSKVA Guided Missile Helicopter Ship |
| | Leningrad Helicopter Carrier |
| | KYNDA Guided Missile Cruiser |
| | KRESTA Guided Missile Cruiser |
| BAINBRIDGE DLGN-25 | |
| TRUXTON DLGN-35 | |
| BROOKE Guided Missile Escort | |
| GARCIA Destroyer Escort | |
| TULARE Amphibious Cargo Ship | |
| AUSTIN Amphib. Transport Dock | |
| ANCHORAGE LSD | |
| | ALLIGATOR Tank Landing Ship |
| SAMUEL GOMPERS Destroyer Tender | |
| KILAUEA Ammo Ship | |
| | New Fleet Minelayer |
| MARS AFS-1 | |
| SACRAMENTO AOE-1 | OSA II |
| | NANUTCHKA |
| | Patrol Craft Escort-MIRKA |
| | PCE-PETYA |
| | STENKA |
| | GRISHA |
| | NANUCHKA |
| | POLNOCNY |
| | VYDRA |
| | LAMA |
| | UGRA |
| | New Patrol Boat |
| | New Patrol Craft |

in the Washington, D.C. area, for the defense of the National Command Authority.

- Continuation of programs to develop an advance airborne early warning and control system (AWACS).
- Development of an option to deploy a new system—the Undersea Long-Range Missile System (ULMS)—to maintain our undersea deterrent, incorporating longer-range missiles in a submarine of improved design.
- Further study of those technologies that will improve survivability of command and control communications in the event of a nuclear attack.

**2.) To preserve our ability to control the seas and project our forces abroad in the face of an already large and growing sophisticated Soviet navy —**

- Pursuit of a program in ocean surveillance, further strengthened in areas close to the fleet by airborne sensor systems carried by manned helicopters based aboard ships (LAMPS).
- Improvement of fleet communication capabilities, improved by the development of satellite and underwater sound communication systems.
- Acceleration of the development of an offensive surface-to-surface missile capability for our ships.
- Expansion of our efforts in advanced submarine sonar and a mine called CAPTOR.
- Acceleration of the development of high-speed surface-effect ships and hydrofoil craft of increased size and speed, for

**(Continued On Page Eight)**

# WEAPONS AND WEAPONS SYSTEMS —

| U.S. | U.S.S.R. |
|---|---|
| **Surface Ship-To-Air Missile Systems** | |
| HOMING TERRIER | SA-N-1 |
| Improved TARTAR | |
| Standard Missile/MR | SA-N-3 |
| Basic Point Defense | |
| TALOS ARM | |
| **Cruise Missiles** | |
| | SS-N-9 |
| | SS-N-10 |
| | S-N-11 |
| **Submarines** | |
| STURGEON Attack Sub | New SSB |
| LAFAYETTE SSBN | H-Class SSBN |
| | Y-Class SSBN |
| | E-1 |
| | B-Class |
| | Several new nuclear powered submarines |
| **Submarine Launched Missile Systems** | |
| POLARIS A-3 | SS-N-6 |
| POSEIDON | SS-NX-8 |
| | SS-N-5 |
| | SS-N-3 |
| **Shipboard Electronic Systems** | |
| AN/SPS-40 | |
| AN/SPS-52 | |
| AN/SPS/48 | |
| AN/SPS-54 | DON-2 |
| AN/SPS-55 | |
| SPG-49B | |
| SPG-51C | |
| SPG-55B | |
| SPG-53G | |
| SPG-51D | |
| SPG-60 | |
| | The Soviets have developed 5-10 Shipboard Electronic Systems |
| **Naval Armament** | |
| MK 46 Mod 1 Torpedo | Torpedo |
| MK 48 | |
| SUBROC Rocket Launched Torpedo | Torpedo |
| Rocket-Assisted Projective | |
| Nuclear Depth Charge MK 57 | |
| Nuclear Depth Charge MK 61 | |
| | Moored Mine |
| | 3.35"/52 Gun |
| **Bomber/Reconnaissance Aircraft** | |
| ASW P-3B | MAIL/BE-12 |
| ASW P-3C | BEAR D |
| SR-71 | |
| FB-111 | |
| RA-5C | FISHBED |
| | BREWER |
| EA-6/A/B/C | MOSS AWACS |
| E-2A AWACS | BADGER |
| E-2C AWACS | BREWER |
| S-3A ASW | BLINDER |
| | BEAR Recon |
| **Weapon Locating and Ground Surveillance Radars** | |
| AN/TPQ-28 | |
| AN/PPS-5 | |
| AN/PPS-9 | |

| U.S. | U.S.S.R. |
|---|---|
| | **Fighter Aircraft** |
| EA-6B EW | |
| F-4C | |
| | FISHBED |
| | FIDDLER |
| A-37 | FISHPOT |
| F-111 | FLOGGER |
| F-4E/J | FISHBED |
| A-6A | FLAGON |
| A-7 | FIREBAR |
| HARRIER | FAITHLESS |
| F-14 | FRITTER |
| | FISHBED |
| Y-12 | FOXBAT |
| | **Air-To-Air Missiles** |
| SPARROW IIIB | ANAB |
| | ASH |
| | ATOLL |
| PHOENIX AIM-54A | |
| AGILE | |
| | **Transport Aircraft** |
| | COOT |
| C-2A | CRUSTY |
| C-141 | CLASSIC |
| | CODLING |
| C-5 | COCK |
| | CHARGER |
| | CLOD |
| | CUFF |
| | **Rotary Wing Aircraft** |
| CH-47B | HIP |
| CH-54A | HARKE |
| | HOPLITE |
| | HOODLUM |
| CH-53A | HORMONE |
| UHIK IROQUOIS | |
| OH-58 KIOWA | |
| QH-50C | |
| QH-50D | |
| AH-1G Gun Ship | HOMER |
| OH-6A CAYUSE | |
| OH-58 | |
| AH-56 CHEYENNE | |
| | **Air-To-Surface Offensive Missiles/Bombs** |
| | KELT |
| | KITCHEN |
| AGM-69 (SRAM) | |
| AGM-12 BULLPUP | |
| AGM-45A SHRIKE | |
| STANDARD ARM | (Unknown) |
| WALLEYE | |
| ROCKEYE | |
| PAVEWAY | |
| | **Ballistic Missiles** |
| TITAN II | SS-8 |
| MINUTEMAN II | SS-9 |
| MINUTEMAN III | SS-11 |
| | SS-13 |
| | Mobile ICBM |
| | **Space** |
| | Orbital Anti-Satellite System |
| | SS-9 FOBS |
| U.S. Anti-Satellite System | |
| | Navigation Satellite |

(Continued From Page Seven)

use as missile attack ships, assault ships and ships capable of aircraft deployment.

**3.) In the area of land warfare —**

- Increased concentrated attention on problems of the individual soldier to ensure that he is better protected, better armed, better motivated, better led, and provided with better food and medical care.
- Continued development of an antitank missile for use by infantry.
- Pursuit of programs designed to improve overall surveillance, targeting and night operational capabilities.
- Increased efforts to develop homing missiles and artillery to give more accurate firepower.
- Modernization of our helicopter lift fleet and development of less vulnerable helicopters with better surveillance capability.
- Development of an attack helicopter that will have night operational and antitank capabilities.
- Continuance of competitive prototype development of the AX close-air-support aircraft to provide accurate delivery of aerial munitions in close proximity to ground troops.

**4.) In air warfare —**

- Expansion of efforts in the field of suppression of antiaircraft fire and surface-to-air missile defense.
- Improvement of the accuracy and standoff capability of aerially-delivered munitions.

## Nixon Doctrine

Concerning RDT&E and how it supports the Nixon Doctrine, Dr. Foster noted that we have started the development of a simplified tactical aircraft. He also said that we can help our allies with programs for improving base-camp defenses, border and coastal surveillance, cache detection, detection of enemy base camps, simplification of technical manuals and improvement of our understanding of requirements unique to a particular country or situation

Dr. Foster added that the work of the Defense Communications Planning Group (DCPG) will be continued as the Defense Special Projects Group (DSPG).

Discussing management, Dr. Foster explained the procedures, planning, personnel and authority delegation areas of the RDT&E program and concurred with the recommendations of the Blue Ribbon Defense Panel to give increased emphasis to research and advanced technology, engineering development and test evaluation.

Comparing the RDT&E program budget with previous years, he said that the FY 1972 request was less than the $9.3 billion (in equivalent 1972 dollars) appropriated in 1964. In FY 1971, he said, $7.1 billion was appropriated—the equivalent of $7.4 billion in terms of 1972 dollars.

## $500 Million Increase

"Thus," he explained, "we are asking for an increase of $500 million in purchasing power over that appropriated for this fiscal year."

The increased total, he added, was based on:

—Prior decision regarding on-going major programs.

—Striving to maintain force effectiveness by improved equipment and techniques as force levels are decreased.

—Maintaining a technological margin of security against an increasing Soviet technological challenge.

"This requested $7.88 billion," Dr. Foster summarized, "cannot in fact match the challenge that the Soviets pose to our technological superiority by their apparent RDT&E commitment of an equivalent of more than $10 billion a year. . . . Our R&D budget request cannot totally arrest the still secret erosion of our technological lead. But it will permit us to initiate a limited number of new programs in response to the most conspicuous Soviet challenges, and will support the policy of Realistic Deterrence. . . . .

"We must," he continued, "come to grips with the fact that our major rival, because he is already outdoing us by about 40 to 50 per cent in equivalent effort, is capable of undertaking perhaps several major programs **over and above** what we are at present undertaking—programs of the size of our B-1, ULMS, F-15, etc., but programs as yet unknown to us.

Following his summary of the FY 1972 RDT&E budget request, Dr. Foster devoted the remainder of his statement to an assessment of relative U.S./U.S.S.R. technological efforts and further discussed specific major aspects of the FY 1972 programs for tactical and strategic forces, as well as the more fundamental efforts supported in the areas of research and technology.

His assessment included a catalog listing of U.S. and U.S.S.R. weapons and weapons systems from 1963 to the present time. (See Pages 6 and 7.)

# Defense Group To Expand Activities

The Defense Communications Planning Group has been redesignated as the Defense Special Projects Group and will expand its role to encompass a wide range of new projects.

The DSPG will coordinate for the Office Secretary of Defense sensor-related programs of the Military Departments to prevent unnecessary duplication, ensure inter-Service compatibility of equipment and identify areas requiring additional development effort.

The scope of the organization's activities wil be expanded to include direction of a program to provide physical security of designated Defense installations, and to undertake high priority development and production efforts as directed by the Secretary of Defense.

Designated operational systems related to the sensor development program will be transferred to the Military Departments.

Defense Secretary Laird approved the redesignation and its expanded role which became effective April 1. Army Major General John R. Deane Jr., remains its Director.

**COMMANDERS DIGEST**

**THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.**

**Editor John R. German**

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